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Marine Corps to Maintain High Standards

Commandant Asserts Discrimination Will Not Be Tolerated

The Marine Corps has not and will not tolerate discrimination. At the same time the Corps does not intend to relax the firm, impartial discipline that has always been its standard.

Those are the views of General Leonard F. Chapman Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, as expressed at a press conference Sept. 3 in which he discussed the contents of ALMAR 65, a message sent to all commands on the subject of "Racial Relations and Instances of Racial Violence Within the Marine Corps."

Gen. Chapman noted that during the past several months there have been instances among Marines of violence and other unacceptable actions which apparently stem from racial differences.

"Such problems," he said, "are almost unheard of among Marines in combat. It is when Marines move to other areas or return to the United States that these differences arise. And it is there where acts of violence between Marines are occurring, acts which cannot be tolerated, and must stop."

Gen. Chapman said he did not believe the recent events are typical. In fact, he said, literally thousands of young Marines have quietly made the adjustment from combat, and capably served stern and demanding tours of duty, in a national atmosphere where expressions of appreciation for their services are difficult to find.

But it is evident, he said, "that despit our substantial progress toward racial parity, difficulties of a significant nature do exist in our Corps."

The general then explained that it has long been the policy of the Marine

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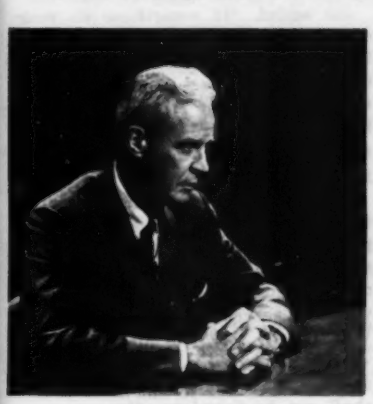
General Chapman

Erosion of Influence in Home, Church Linked to Drug Abuse

The increase in drug abuse among the nation's youth is primarily caused by group pressure, in the judgment of Bud Wilkinson, Special Consultant to the President on youth affairs.

"The use of drugs is the 'in' thing now," said the former University of Oklahoma football coach, "and it takes a very strong youngster to have the courage and discipline to say 'no'."



Bud Wilkinson

In his view, the pressure problem cuts across the entire socio-economic spectrum: "Suburbia has just as great a problem as the city when it comes to drug abuse."

It will take a "realistic" education campaign over a long period of time to make headway in drug abuse, Mr. Wilkinson said. "Right now, the tide is running against us."

One of the fundamental problems, he thinks, is that young people have been granted too much permissiveness at too early an age by the individuals responsible for transmitting the American pattern of living. He linked it to the erosion of influence in the home and in the church.

"What we must do is try to give

(Continued on Page 2)

Association Cites Members of Armed Forces For 'Great Work' in Pursuit of Peace

The Eighth Armored Division Association's annual award has been presented to the men and women of the Armed Forces for having "contributed the most toward the cause of peace during the preceding year."

Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), accepted the award, in the form of a scroll, from Army Major General John M. Devine (Ret.), president of the association and former commander of the division.

The Pentagon ceremony was attended by the top enlisted men from each Service: Sergeant Major of the Army George C. Dunaway, Master Chief Petty Officer Jack Candeland (in place of Master Chief Petty Officer Delbert Black), Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Donald Harlow and Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Joseph W. Dailey.

Association members at the presentation included Army Lieutenant General Charles G. Dodge (Ret.), Army Colonel Henry Rothenberg (Ret.), John Castles and Charles Hedrick.

In accepting the award, Mr. Kelley said: "The men and women of the armed forces are so often wrongly blamed for having made the policy which they staunchly defend anywhere in the world when called upon. It has been my great privilege in the past six months in this job to renew acquaintances and come to know very well many of the enlisted and officer personnel in the armed services. (They are) performing, in my judgment, one of the noblest of all professions, and they are performing it in a truly outstanding fashion.

". . . without equivocation, or fear of being wrong, I know of no group so thoroughly dedicated to what they are doing, so competent in the task and so amply contributory to the cause of what we all love in this great country."

Previous honors have gone to General of the Army George C. Marshall, Robert S. McNamara, Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Adlai Stevenson, Henry Cabot Lodge, Dean Rusk and John Foster Dulles.

Roger T. Kelley (left), Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), accepts the Eighth Armored Division Association's award on behalf of Armed Forces men and women, from Association President Maj. Gen. John Devine, (USA—ret.).

Erosion of Influence in Home, Church Linked to Drug Abuse

(Continued from Page 1)

young people a purpose and meaning in what they are doing prior to the time they are in a position of responsibility," he said.

Additionally, he believes society must regain the opportunity to motivate and educate young people on the dangers of drugs. The education process would have to be "highly motivating," and would have to include "testimony from addicts who have been cured and medical factors about drug abuse."

The time to begin teaching youngsters about drug abuse is before they have a chance to use drugs, Mr. Wilkinson said.

"The moment you lose that opportunity, you are going to have it come to their attention from another, and probably false, source."

He said what we are facing in high schools and colleges today is the problem of "undoing" education.

To reverse the current trend, Mr. Wilkinson thinks the Federal government must be involved in the drug education process, as well as in research programs and rehabilitation.

He noted that President Nixon believes the drug abuse problem, in its long-range portent, ranks as large as anything the nation faces today.

"If we are not able to reverse this tendency, and you project the same percentages on use of drugs on a 10 or 15 year basis, you have developed enough of a dependency on narcotics to stop the vitality of the country," he said.

He called for more research, particularly with marijuana, where "there isn't hard documentation over a broad range of cases."

From what is known about marijuana, Mr. Wilkinson said, "certainly indicates it is a dangerous substance to become involved with, and there seems to be a progression from use of marijuana to use of progressively harder narcotics. Experimentation with marijuana might not move someone toward that next step, but the tendency seems to exist."

Asked how, as a football coach, he would view drugs, he said he would approach them from the standpoint of "how much does this help me?" not "how much does this hurt me?"

He added, "If something in your conduct is questionable, and you don't have the discipline to not engage in that kind of conduct, it means that in the hard arena of competition somebody who has had the character to resist is almost a dead cinch to knock you out of the box."

He feels that discipline and "the character to resist" are specially important in the military, and recalled a motto on the wardroom bulkhead of the aircraft carrier Enterprise which he served aboard during World War II: In the hour of battle you will be tested, so conduct yourself so that when that hour comes, you shall not be found wanting.

Discounts Playing 'Numbers Game'

CNO Claims 'We Can Meet Any Challenge;' Says Soviet Submarine Fleet Main Threat

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer

The Chief of Naval Operations has warned that the new maritime strategy of the Soviet Union represents "a real and substantial challenge to Free World maritime supremacy."

The Soviet Union has demonstrated "a new fondness for deep salt water," Admiral Thomas H. Moorer said. He fixed this shift in strategy to 1956 when "the Soviets clearly changed their maritime posture from one defensive in nature, to an offensive one featuring world-wide interests and capabilities."

At the same time, the Admiral said, the Soviet Union has continued to surge ahead with new ship construction. From the standpoint of numbers, "that must be credited with being the most significant . . . challenge since the end of World War II."

Admiral Moorer maintained that the U.S. naval capability at present is "adequate," and rejected the idea "that we in the Navy are espousing what might be called a 'numbers game.'"

The fact that Soviet submarines total more than 350 "doesn't cause us to reach for the same number, or more," he said. "We don't attempt—nor shall we ever attempt—to match ship for ship.

"We have formed our Navy—and I hope we continue to form it—so that we have the capability to conduct operations commensurate with our mission.

"Because of our Polaris force—and that highly mobile weapons system known as the aircraft carrier—we can meet any challenge mounted against this nation on, over or under the high seas . . ." he said.

He said his main concern is the buildup and potential of the Soviet submarine fleet. "Their submarine force today represents the main threat to Free World control of the seas in event of hostilities."

The Soviet submarine fleet differs in many respects from Western submarine forces, "beyond sheer numbers," because:

—It is entirely of post-World War II vintage.

—It is a three-dimensional threat, complementing torpedoes and ballistic missiles with the guided cruise missile, now unique to the Soviet inventory.

—About 12 percent of their force can launch strategic missiles without warning.

—More than 16 percent carry cruise missiles designed primarily for use against land or sea targets, while the remaining 72 percent, armed with torpedoes, can . . . contest command of the seas.

"Their new ability to operate independently—over long distances from home, occasionally under ice, and for extended periods of time—must be marked well," Admiral Moorer said.

Also, "cause for increasing concern" is the Soviet merchant marine fleet.

He called the rise of their fleet "phenomenal," while saying the quantity of the U.S. merchant fleet is declining rapidly.

"In 1950, they (Soviet Union) had 525 ships totalling 2.5 million tons. Today, we place the figure at over 1400 ships and over 11 million tons, with a prediction that they may reach 20 or 30 million tons by 1980.

"We had 1900 ships, or 22 million tons, in 1950. Since then we have suffered a decrease of 800 ships, amounting to 7 million tons of sealift capability. Today, we have 1100 ships, or 15 million tons, and while our quality is far greater, the quantity is declining rapidly."

Admiral Moorer noted that U.S. merchant ships carry only about 5 percent of the nation's total foreign trade, and has a goal of 30 percent.

"The state-owned and controlled Soviet merchantmen today carry 50 percent of the USSR's international seaborne trade, and they predict an increase to 75 percent by 1980," he said.

The Soviet Union's growing maritime strength gives them the capability of projecting their presence into countries where formerly they had no "appreciable influence," according to Admiral Moorer. He said recent information indicates Soviet ships visit nearly 900 ports in about 100 countries annually. Through these port visits they are giving credence to their claims of scientific and technological supremacy.

"The Soviets are telling us by deeds that they are challenging us in all oceans, and that they are building sea power which can project their political and economic power as well as their military power," he said.

Admiral Moorer noted that the Soviet Union's boasting about its sea-based posture "has kept pace with the step-up in their oceanic activities."

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Four Dramatic Paradoxes

Realism In International Affairs

Charles W. Yost,
U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

'A so-called realism which is not objective about the rights, needs and complexes of other people, as well as about our own, is not realism but self-deception.'

Following are excerpts from a recent speech given by Ambassador Charles W. Yost, U.S. Representative to the United Nations:

Those of us who concern ourselves with international affairs—whether in government or in private institutions and organizations—are constantly being urged by colleagues and critics to be "realistic."

But what exactly is "realistic" in this world which science and technology are so swiftly and radically transforming? Thirty years ago anyone who had said man would land on the moon in three decades would have been thought an utter fool, totally unrealistic.

Two Essentials: Objectivity and Far-sightedness

There are two elements which have always been essential to true realism in international affairs but which are particularly so in our fantastic time. They are objectivity and far-sightedness.

Of course, we all know how difficult it is to be objective in any human affairs, to balance our own interests rationally and compassionately with those of our neighbors, to see ourselves as others see us.

We are all too inclined to make the mistake the lady made at the cocktail party who said to her husband: "Darling, you've had too much to drink. You're getting all blurred." Yet if we cannot be objective about our real strengths and our real weaknesses, we are certain to miscalculate and, if our miscalculations are sufficiently serious, to suffer disaster. A so-called realism which is not objective about the rights, needs and complexes of other people, as well as about our own, is not realism but self-deception.

Similarly a realism which may be tactically appropriate but is strategically false, which takes account of next year but not of five or ten years hence, can also be fatal.

Many of the disasters of modern times have occurred in large part because statesmen, who believed they were hard-nosed and realistic, were neither objective nor far-sighted. After the War of 1870 the German General Staff, over the objections of Bismarck, insisted on annexing Alsace and Lorraine in order to provide the security of a "strategic frontier" for Germany. The result was wholly to alienate France, to concentrate her energies on revenge and to pave the way for German defeat in two world wars.

On the other hand, in the 1930's British and French "realists," drawing comfortable but undiscriminating conclusions from their earlier experience, failed to suppress or contain Hitler and Mussolini in time and thus helped bring on World War II.

If we attempt to be realistic, to be objective and far-

sighted, about international affairs today, what do we see? I see four particularly dramatic and disturbing paradoxes.

• The first paradox is that, while national armament is, of course, designed to promote national security, and never in history have nations been so well armed, yet never have they been so insecure. Never would the actual use of the full range of ready arms be so certainly fatal to so much of mankind and to civilized society. And in a certain sense precisely those nations which are the best armed are the most insecure because they would be the first targets if a nuclear war should tragically occur.

This is no one's fault—it is a consequence of technological advance in weaponry—but it does impose on the leaders of those best-armed states an enormous responsibility to find means of escaping from this hideous and stupid paradox. Realism could have no higher or more imperative goal than to resolve it.

• The second paradox is that, while technology each year knits the world more closely together, while we can see around it in seconds and fly around it in hours, its people continue to be more and more fragmented into separate national sovereignties, more than 130 of them at latest count. And each of these nations insists on unrestricted independence to do exactly what it likes, precisely at a time when the *inter*dependence of each and all is becoming more and more preemptory.

• The third paradox is that just when science seems at long last to have solved the problem of production, when the gross national product of the developed nations is growing by leaps and bounds, when poverty is no longer inescapable, the gap between rich and poor nations is still widening rather than narrowing. Two-thirds of the world's population continues to exist below minimum standards of decency. As we are seeing today inside our own country, on a much smaller scale, this is a very explosive situation which, if not dealt with in time, can in the end tear the world apart.

• The fourth paradox is related to the third. It is that our very triumphs if ungoverned can bring us to disaster, and that the triumphs of medicine may increase our population to the point of asphyxiation and breakdown, that the triumphs of engineering and chemistry may fatally pollute our air, water and soil, that the triumphs of communication and surveillance may be misused to disorient or dominate the masses whom they should enlighten and safeguard.

Realism in international, as in national, affairs in the last third of the 20th century should, in my judgment, be concentrated with the utmost urgency on the resolution of these four paradoxes.

The Cold War: Real and Imagined

Unfortunately, during most of the past two decades the foreign affairs of the great developed nations have been distracted from these long-term concerns, that should be overriding, by the real and imagined exigencies of the Cold War among them. I say real and imagined because they are both.

The breakdown and desperation in Western and Eastern Europe and in the Far East after World War II were real; the Communist expansion from the Pripet marshes of the Elbe, throughout China and into some of the lands around China was real; the oppressive and regressive nature of Communist society under Stalin was real, nor, as Czechoslovakia bears witness, does it seem to have become much more progressive since Stalin.

I am personally proud to have been associated with the imaginative, generous and decisive measures with which the United States and its allies during the ten years after the War, through the Marshall Plan, in NATO, in Korea and in Southeast Asia, restored stability and balance and made much of the world safe, if not for democracy, at least for self-determination and diversity.

There were, however, also during those years, as always during great international confrontations, many presumed exigencies of the Cold War which existed only in the heated imagination or the over-simplified doctrine of one side or the other. What I have called the law of disproportionate response to miscalculated challenge was tragically illustrated in many parts of the world. Capabilities of the adversary were exaggerated, intentions were misread, each prepared to meet the worst possible contingency, preparation for it on one side provoked preparation on the other, and both brought the awful contingency closer by the very act of seeking to forestall it.

All this had nothing to do with realism. In historical perspective it will be seen to have been a colossal display of irrationality on both sides.

It is for this reason that the world welcomed with a great sigh of relief President Nixon's heartening inaugural address in which he stated his intention to move from confrontation to negotiation. . . . This commitment, in light of the precarious balance of terror under which we live, I call the highest realism.

The Epitome of Realism

In this interdependent world, the capacity of even the strongest individual nations to act effectively alone is growing ever narrower. There are coming to be more and more actions of the greatest consequence which, if they are to be done safely or even done at all, must be done by international agreement and international action. I would argue that the most important of them is peacekeeping.

There is no nation today, no matter how powerful, capable of maintaining a *pax romana* or *pax britannica* around the world or even over any large part of it. If any should attempt to do so, it would incite both the rival ambitions of other great powers and the stubborn nationalism of a host of small ones. There can be, I suggest, no permanent peace imposed by any nation or group of nations. There can only some day, we trust, be a permanent peace imposed by a world community which has collectively decided that only by living in peace can it be sure of living at all.

In the meantime, the very epitome of realism, I would argue, is to strengthen in every possible way the international organizations we have, the United Nations and all its great family of specialized agencies, to enable them better to cope with the paradoxes of our times.

New Task for Secretary Froehlke

Seeks Improved Management of Defense Intelligence Activities

Additional responsibilities aimed at improving the overall coordination and effectiveness of Defense Department intelligence activities have been assigned to Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) Robert F. Froehlke.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird recently announced plans "to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Defense intelligence community."

He said, "After carefully reviewing a report on intelligence in the Department of Defense prepared by Assistant Secretary Froehlke at my direction, Deputy Secretary of Defense (David) Packard and I have concluded that changes are required to improve the management of intelligence functions within the department."

Following are some of the additional responsibilities assigned to Secretary Froehlke:

—To establish an intelligence resource review and decision making process which will comprise: (a) a mechanism for making comparisons and appropriate trade-offs between major intelligence activities and programs so that DOD decision makers can select the most efficient and effective systems for collecting, processing, producing, and disseminating intelligence; (b) a procedure for identifying and surfacing major issues of intelligence resource allocation management.

—To improve intelligence communications among DOD agencies and between the Department of Defense and other agencies.

—To evaluate intelligence organizational relationships, roles, and missions.

—To review security policies and eliminate unnecessary classification and compartmentation.

On July 11 Secretary Laird wrote the Honorable L. Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, outlining his action on intelligence matters in the Defense community:

Secretary Froehlke

"Shortly after assuming office as Secretary of Defense, I directed that a comprehensive review be conducted of our intelligence collection activities in the light of the illegal capture of the USS Pueblo on Jan. 23, 1968. Because of the importance of this matter, I assigned this responsibility to the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

"Although this extensive review is continuing," he continued, "the need for a number of corrective measures already has been identified." For example, Secretary Laird said DoD had taken the following actions:

1—Defensive action guidance directing utilization of all measures available to protect the ships from search and seizure has been promulgated.

2—Prearrangements for alerted contingency support forces and/or escorts are being made for patrols entering sensitive areas.

3—Command and control communications, including continuous guard of broadcast nets and tests to ensure capability to communicate throughout the patrol, have been improved.

4—Definition of authorized operating areas and navigation procedures have been improved.

5—Controls for classified and sensitive material aboard have been improved to provide for offloading of non-essential material and maintenance of rapid on-board destruction facilities and procedures.

6—New scuttling devices have been installed and new procedures implemented.

7—The number of personnel aboard for each patrol has been reduced to the minimum required to conduct the mission.

8—Survival, evasion, resistance and escape (SERE) training for affected personnel has been directed.

9—Reporting procedures have been made more responsive.

10—A study of world-wide reconnaissance and intelligence missions which are potentially vulnerable to harassment, damage or capture by hostile forces, has been initiated to determine: degree of risk; value; cost; means and cost of protection; alternative means of accomplishment; adequate command and control arrangements.

Secretary Laird informed Congressman Rivers that he had assigned "new responsibilities" to the assistant secretary of administration "to improve the overall coordination and effectiveness of Defense Department intelligence activities."

In summary, he said, "we have moved during the past months as a matter of high priority to correct a number of deficiencies which our own studies have uncovered in the area of military intelligence. . . ."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Gen. Benade Sees Continued Turnover Under New Force Concept

The Armed Forces would continue to be faced with a heavy turnover of personnel under an All Volunteer Force concept, according to Brigadier General Leo E. Benade, USA.

General Benade, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel Policy), said even assuming a military force reduced to pre-Vietnam levels, the estimated turnover could be as much as 400,000 men each year.

The general said DoD has taken that fact into consideration in its Project Volunteer studies, which include such areas as recruiting, retention, promotion flow, utilization and retirement.

Pay reform, which Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has called a critical first step toward an All Volunteer military, is also being studied. General Benade said Defense officials hope to have a pay modernization bill to the Congress later this year.

He believes that any military compensation system will have to be competitive with those outside the military, but he sees other "considerations that go to make up a whole package of satisfactions and dissatisfactions."

Gen. Benade

The entire military environment has to be reviewed, he said.

"Over and above money, we have to make the Services as attractive as we can if we are really going to appeal to the type of young man we want to get and hold," he added.

General Benade does not think reducing or eliminating the draft will have a seriously adverse affect on ROTC, or the quality of men entering the military services under the All Volunteer concept.

He admitted that a smaller draft would have some impact on ROTC, but believes "we will continue to have in our colleges and universities enough young men who will want to take officer training, and who will feel a sense of responsibility toward their country and toward the uniformed services.

"I would hope that we could continue to attract the college trained man for our specialty programs, and certainly for our officer commissioning programs, but I don't think a reduction in the number of college trained people into the enlisted ranks will necessarily do us harm," he said.

In some cases, the general said, a college trained man can be "an extra burden on the service."

He said that can occur when a college trained man enters the service as an enlisted member and feels his talents are going to be wasted if he is not placed in his college specialty.

Commandant Says Corps Will Not Tolerate Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

Corps that discrimination in any form will not be tolerated. Also, that a fighting organization such as the Marine Corps must have a solid foundation of firm, impartial discipline.

He said it was in the context of these two basic policies "that we must take measures to dispel the racial problems that currently exist."

Following are excerpts from the general's message:

". . . The truly integrated spirit that pervades on the battlefield, must pervade in the barracks and on liberty as well . . ."

". . . The cause of friction, rather than the symptoms, must be identified by all commanders, frankly and openly discussed, and eliminated where possible . . ."

". . . Positive and overt efforts to eradicate every trace of discrimination, whether intentional or not, must be continued . . ."

". . . Every Marine must understand that the Marine Corps does guarantee equal rights, equal opportunity, and equal protection, without regard to race, and will continue to do so . . ."

". . . Equally vital, each Marine must understand why the Marine Corps has always demanded the highest standards in military appearance, military courtesy, and proficiency, and why we will continue to do so . . ."

". . . These high standards breed pride, and pride, in turn, builds the kind of discipline that is essential to battlefield success with minimum casualties . . ."

". . . These qualities have always been the hallmark of Marines and no relaxation in our proven high standards will be condoned . . ."

Gen. Chapman cautioned Marines that uniforms will be worn correctly with no non-regulation items in evidence; haircuts will conform to regulations, no more, no less; proper military salutes will be rendered on appropriate occasions; the highest quality of professionalism must be exhibited in every assignment, breaches of good order and discipline will be dealt with fairly, expeditiously, and firmly.

He said this was especially true for those Marines who instigate or execute violence against their fellow Marines.

Gen. Chapman emphasized that it was the responsibility of the officers and NCOs to provide the leadership and set the example for those junior to them, particularly for the combat veterans who have had little experience in other duties.

"We must demonstrate that leadership responsibilities demand afterhour availability and supervision," he said.

Soviet Threat Requires New Combatant Ships

During the 1960s the Navy increased its support ship capability, but in the coming decade the emphasis will have to be on combatant ships if the Navy is to meet the Soviet Fleet threat.

That is the view held by Rear Admiral Thomas R. Weschler, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, who points out that in the destroyer fleet alone, more than 200 ships are nearly 20 years old.

RAdm. Weschler, Director of the Ship Characteristics Division, drew this picture of the U.S. Navy in the 1970s: multi-purpose amphibious ships, speedier submarines, better ASW helicopters, nuclear power for all aircraft carriers, and, possibly, giant attack aircraft carriers 450-feet wide.

He ruled out a major Navy role for VTOL aircraft and hydrofoil craft.

For amphibious operations, the Admiral said the mainstay will be the general purpose amphibious assault ship—LHA.

A contract was awarded in May for nine of the 40-thousand ton ships, each capable of carrying a fully-equipped Marine battalion landing team. The admiral expects each LHA will replace two or three older amphibious ships.

"We also expect the LHA to replace three of the older helicopter assault carriers," he said, "but we have a whole new class of helicopter carrier still being built, so they will still have a sizeable role."

Speed and quietness will be the principle characteristics of submarines in the 1970s, according to the admiral. He said a turbo electric-drive submarine is now being planned and a new class of high-speed submarine was budgeted for this year.

The helicopter of the coming decade may be LAMS, the Light Airborne Multi-Purposes System. The admiral said it will be used aboard destroyers and will be "an important adjunct in anti-submarine and anti-air warfare." He indicated that LAMS may have an air-to-surface missile capability.

The admiral thinks all aircraft carriers in the 1970s will be nuclear-powered, but he feels most of the destroyers will be conventionally powered.

Admiral Weschler

Only about ten percent of the destroyers will have nuclear reactors, he said, because of the cost of nuclear power and the demands it places on personnel and training.

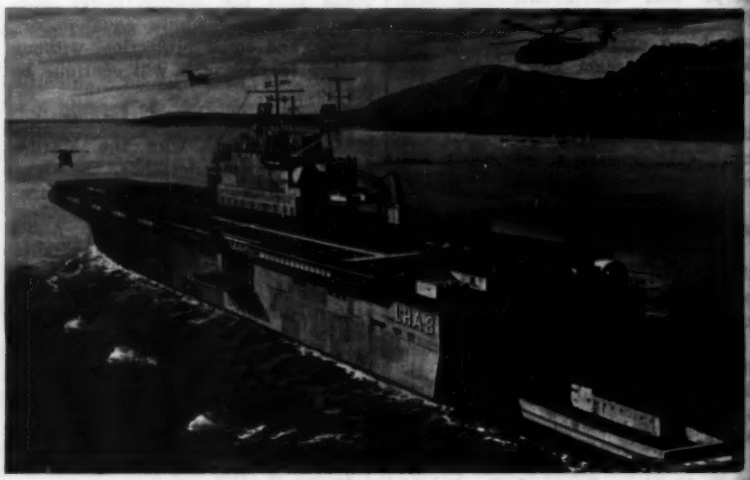
Still in the idea stage is a catamaran-type aircraft carrier. The admiral sees it as an exciting concept, with the two parallel hulls offering a large landing platform and possibly a runway that could be adjusted to the direction of the wind.

He said a catamaran carrier would be about the same length as present aircraft carriers, but the width could be increased to 400 or 500 feet.

He does not think vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) aircraft are going to become a mainstay of the Navy. He pointed out that a VTOL has its greatest demand for power at the moment of lift. The aircraft must be designed around that requirement, he said, and it can't have the high performance available in a catapult-launched aircraft.

In addition, he does not see a major role for hydrofoil craft because they are limited in size to about 500 tons or less. However, RAdm. Weschler thinks they have "great possibility" in such areas as off-shore patrol and support of amphibious operations.

As for the men who will man the ships in the coming decade, the admiral anticipates the average enlisted man will be called on for less repair work at sea. "The emphasis is going to be on operations and maintenance," he said.



An artist's concept of the Navy's general purpose amphibious assault ship, the LHA, which combines the features of amphibious assault, transport, cargo and landing ships.

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